THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1775. [NUMBER 1694]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 3d April 1775.
Flour at 16*s.* per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 1*lb.* 13 *oz.* for 4 Coppers

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6*s* 6*d*	Beef per Barrel	48*s* 0
Flour	16 0	Pork	65 0
Ryc-a-Bread	13 0	Salt	3 0
West-India Rum	3 3	Indian do. *Liberty & Property*	
New-England do	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	29 0
Muscovado Sugar	65 0	Jesse War	2 3
Single refin'd do	1 2	Indian Corn per Bush.	3 3
Molasses	2 0	Wood	20 to 35

High-Water at New-York and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's	Age	High Water.	Rises	Sets	
			M.	M.	
Thursday	25	5	after 4	33 before 7	
Friday	26	5	4	33	7
Saturday	27	6	4	33	7
Sunday	28	7	4	33	7
Monday	29	8	4	33	7
Tuesday	●	8	4	33	7
Wednesday	2	9	3	34	7

Days 14 Hours 54 Min. the 2d.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of John Totten, deceased, by mortgage, bond, note, or book debt, or any otherwise; are desired immediately to render their accounts to us

LOVINA TOTTEN, } Executrixes.
REBECCA BROOKS }
JEREMIAH COOPER Executor.

Richbell's Dutchess County. 94 7

A Constitutional POST-OFFICE,

Is now kept at J. Holt's *Printing Office in Water-Street, near the Coffee House, New York*

WHERE Letters are received in and carefully dispatched by Riders who may be depended upon for the faithful Performance of Duty, and Execution of the most important Trust that Business may require, as none but Men of Property and approved Characters, will be employed.

The Mails for Philadelphia and the South Western Colonies set out about 8 o'Clock every Monday and Thursday Morning, proceed that Day thro' the Towns of Newark, Elizabeth Town, Rahway Woodbridge, Somam Town, Piscataway, and Brunswick, to Princeton, where they meet and Exchange Mails with the Posts from Philadelphia, who pass thro' Trenton, Bristol, Trenton and Middlesbush Thursdays the next Day (Tuesday) return with the Mails to the above Office in New York and to Mr. Bradford's, at the Coffee House in Philadelphia, From whence other Posts set out for the Westward and Southward at the usual Times. Those from New-York for the Eastward set out about 9 o'Clock on Monday, arrive from the Eastward and return to New York with the Eastern Mails, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Rates of Postage for the present, are the same that they used to be under the ACCOMPTS General Post Office, and accounts are constantly kept of all the Monies received for Letters as well as expended on Riders &c. That when Rates and Rules are altered and Offices regularly established throughout the British Colonies, by each Provincial and by the Continental Congress, what shall be done before that Time, may be taken into the Account, and properly adjusted.

The Subscriber having at all Times, acted consistently, and to the utmost of his Power, in Support of the English Constitution and the Rights and Liberties of his Countrymen, the Inhabitants of the British American Colonies, especially as a Printer, regardless of his own Personal Safety or Private Advantage; and having always, both by Speech and Publications from his Press openly, freely and plainly denied the Right of the British Parliament to tax, or make Laws to bind Americans, *in any Case whatsoever*, without their own free Consent; and done his utmost to stimulate his Countrymen, with whom he is determined to live or die free, to assert and defend their Rights against the Encroachments and unjust Claims of Great-Britain, and every other Power. And as he has, by this Conduct, incurred the Displeasure of many Men in Power, and been a very great Sufferer,—the greatest he believes, in this Country—by the Stoppage and Obstruction given to the Circulation of his Newspapers by the Post Office, which has long been an Engine in the Hand of the British Ministry, to promote their Schemes of enslaving the Colonies and destroying the English Constitution; (the very Institution and Existence of this Office affording the Ministry, one of the most plausible Arguments in favour of their pretended Right to tax the Colonies, and was a Precedent of their assumption of that Right, and of the exercise of it.) And as the Colonies are, at length united to assert their Rights, and in particular to wrest the Post Office from the tyrannical Hands which have long held it, and put it on a Constitutional Footing; and many Gentlemen among the most hearty and able Friends to America, in this and the neighbouring Colonies, both in and out of the Continental Congress, having encouraged the Subscriber to hope, that they think him a proper person to hold the Office of Post Master in this Colony, with the Business of which he is well acquainted, and will favour his Application for the same; He humbly requests the Favour, Concurrence and Assistance of the Honourable Convention of Deputies for this Colony, in his Appointment to the said Office, the Duties of which it will be his constant Care to discharge with Fidelity and to general Satisfaction, ever grateful for Favours conferred, and desirous to deserve them.

JOHN HOLT.

ALL persons indebted to Peter Gaultier, blacksmith, deceased, by bonds, notes, or book debts, are desired to make immediate payment; and all that have any, demands against the said estate, are likewise desired to bring their accounts properly attested, to us.

GEORGE JANEWAY, } Executors.
AND
JOHN WALTER.

Who have for sale, good Honduras mahogany, and mahogany furniture. 94 7

NOTICE is hereby given, by the subscriber, to all persons who may have occasion to transport any goods or merchandizes, or to go by water from New York to Perth Amboy, or from Perth-Amboy to New York. That he has a good and convenient boat fitted for the purpose, named the York, with excellent accommodations, and a fine sailer. He proposes going two trips a week, or as occasion may require. The boat to attend at the lower end of the Long Bridge, near the Exchange, when at New York.

June 18, 1775. DAVID COLLINS. 94 7

[*The following Resolutions of the Precinct of New Windsor having for want of room been omitted several weeks, was then supposed to be too late, and on that account laid aside: But several Gentlemen of the place having repeatedly signified their desire that it should be printed, which they still insist on it is therefore now inserted.*]

AT a meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants, of the precinct of New Windsor in the county of Ulster, and province of New York legally convened by mutual consent; in order to elect a committee of observation, and deliberate on other matters relative to our political welfare, this 14th day of March 1775. Then proceeded and chose Mr George Denniston chairman and the following persons for the above named committee viz Mr. Georges Denniston, Mr Robart Crooks, Mr Joseph Hasbrouck, Mr Francis Nicoll, Mr. Hance Shutts and Mr. Hezekiah White. Afterwards did solemnly agree to, and with each other, in observing the following resolutions ourselves, and as far as our influence may extend, recommend them to the observation of others viz

Resolved 1st Nem Con. That we acknowledge no other Sovereign or Potentate on earth to be our lawful and leige Sovereign, SAVE his Majesty King George the third, of legal descent from that illustrious house of Brunswick, which was by the kind providence of God, established to sway the British sceptre on just and equitable principles but more emphatically described, and known by the name of *revolution principles*.

Resolved 2dly. Nem. Con. That we will yield to none in point of affection and loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, but will each one for himself when thereunto legally called (even tho' to the most distant and remote parts of his Majesty's empire) venture our lives and properties in defence of our Sovereign's person, family and government, when exercised on the above named principles —

It is with the greatest regret, and deepest concern of heart, we conceive a plan adopted and invariably pursued for a number of years past, by the British parliament, for enslaving us, by levying taxes on us without our consent, and declaring they (the parliament) are fully vested with power to make laws obligatory on us in all cases whatsoever.

Resolved therefore 3dly Nem Con. That such declarations and unbounded power assumed are subversive of our natural and legal rights as British subjects; and that we would be far deficient in point of duty to our King, and the British constitution, were we to yield a tame submission to them

But as the wisdom and prudence of the whole Continent hath been called forth, in appointing and holding a Continental Congress, in order to state our grievances, and point out the means by which we may be relieved from them

Resolved 4thly Nem Con. That we do sincerely and willingly accord to the Association entered into by that body, with a full determination to abide and observe the same, and do unfeignedly thank our worthy Delegates of the province of New York, in conjunction with the rest of that honorable body, for the care they have taken for the security of our liberties, and the patriotic principles they have exhibited to the world, which will remain more sure and permanent in the annals of American history, than monuments either of brass, or marble, erected to their honour, and perpetuity of their memory.

And whereas it is agreed in the seventh article of the Association, to improve the breed, and increase the number of sheep.

Resolved Nem. Con. 5thly. That we will use our best endeavours in promoting so laudable and beneficial an undertaking and do promise that we will not kill any sheep under four years old, or procure them to be killed by others, neither will we sell the best of our sheep to butchers, or others employed by them to purchase, whereby the breed of our sheep is much injured.

And farther, we consider the freedom of the press as the great palladium of English liberty, therefore we will do all in our power to encourage and support the same. But there is a certain news printer in New York, named James Rivington, who appears to us divested of every principle of honor, truth or modesty, his papers being filled with pieces replete with falsehoods, and mere chicanery, only designed as we believe, to divide and lead astray, the friends of our happy constitution.

Resolved therefore 6thly, Nem. Con. That we will have no connection or intercourse with said Rivington, nor will we purchase any of his publications until we receive sufficient evidence of his sincere repentance for we do believe he is a ministerial hireling, an enemy to his country, and a traitor to the British constitution.

And as a certain pamphlet signed A. W. a farmer, hath been for some time circulating among us, which is artfully designed to impose on the illiterate, and unthinking part of mankind, having a show of plausibility, but the foundation principles on which it proceeds are notoriously false

Resolved therefore 7thly, Nem Con. That the said pamphlet be now publickly burnt in contempt and abhorrence of the author, publisher and vender of it, at the same time holding them in our estimation as enemies to their country, with whom no friend to it should have any connection, intercourse, or commerce; well knowing that every shilling of property we put into their hands, we are in a certain proportion enabling them to purchase chains to bind us in slavery. [and said pamphlet was burnt accordingly.]

And farther, as we do much esteem the wisdom and prudence of the late Continental Congress held at Philadelphia, in September and October last as well for their recommending another Congress to be held in May next, as for the other important services they have done us.

Resolved 8thly, Nem. Con. That we are ready and willing to co-operate with our brethren of the different towns and precincts in this county, in choosing a Delegate or Delegates, to represent us in next general Congress, believing that the resolutions and determinations of any man, or body of men on earth, cannot legally divest us of this inherent right and privilege we enjoy as British subjects.

Ordered, That these resolves be printed by John Holt.

A true copy taken,
Per the town clerk,
GEO. DENNESTON, Chairman.

CAMBRIDGE, June 8.

Tuesday last being the day agreed on for the exchange of prisoners, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Dr. Warren and Brigadier General Putnam in a Phaeton, together with Major Dunbar, and Lieut. Hamilton, of 64th on horse back; Lieut Potter of the marines, in a chaise; John Hilton of the 47th. Alexander Campbell of the 4th; John Tyne, Samuel Marcy, Thomas Parry, and Thomas Sharp, of the marines, wounded men, in two carts; the whole escorted by the Weathersfield company under the command of Captain Chester, entered the town of Charlestown, and marching slowly thro' it, halted at the ferry, where, upon a signal being given, Major Moncrief landed from the Lively, in order to receive the prisoners, and see his old friend General Putnam:—Their meeting was truly cordial and affectionate.—The wounded privates were soon sent on board the Lively; but Major Moncrief, and the other Officers, returned with General Putnam and Dr. Warren, to the house of Dr. Foster, where an entertainment was provided for them. About 3 o'clock a signal was made by the Lively, that they were ready to deliver up our prisoners; upon which General Putnam and Major Moncrief went to the ferry, where they received Messrs. John Peck, James Hews, James Brewer, and Daniel Preston, of Boston; Messrs. Samuel Frost and Seth Russel, of Cambridge; Mr. Joseph Bell of Danvers, Mr Elijah Seaven, of Roxbury, and Cæsar Augustus, a negro servant to Mr. Tileston, of Dorchester, who were conducted to the house of Capt. Foster, and there refreshed; after which the General and Major returned to their company, and spent an hour or two in a very agreeable manner. Between 5 and 6 o'clock Major Moncrief with the Officers that had been delivered to him, were conducted to the ferry, where the Lively's Barge received them; after which General Putnam, with the prisoners who had been delivered to him, &c returned to Cambridge, escorted in the same manner as before. The whole was conducted with the utmost decency and good humour, and the Weathersfield company did honour to themselves, their officers, and their country. The regular officers expressed themselves as highly pleased; those who had been prisoners politely acknowledged the genteel, kind treatment they had received from their captors; the privates, who were all wounded men, expressed in the strongest terms, their grateful sense of the tenderness which had been shewn them in their miserable situation; some of them could do it only by their tears. It would have been to the honour of the British arms, if the prisoners taken from us could, with justice have made the same acknowledgement. It cannot be supposed that any officers of rank, or common humanity, were knowing to the repeated cruel insults that were offered them; but it may not be amiss to hint to the *Upstarts* concerned, two truths, of which they seem to be totally ignorant viz That compassion is as essential a part of the character of a truly brave man, as daring; and that insult offered to a person entirely in the power of the insulter, is as strong an evidence of cowardice as it is of cruelty.

PROVIDENCE June 10

Sunday last the schooner Pelican Capt. Tucker, arrived at Marblehead from London, in Ballast, and brought dispatches for General Gage, and Admiral Graves which were immediately secured by the Committee of that place and sent to the Provincial Congress at Watertown —The contents of them have not yet transpired.

NEWPORT June 12.

Last Tuesday a schooner from Philadelphia, loaded with provisions, bound to Nantucket, was brought in here by one of the men of war's tenders. We hear the provisions, in this vessel belong to near 70 poor men at Nantucket, and the chief their families had to depend on for a considerable time to come.

Last Saturday Capt. Cahoone, of this place, arrived here from Virginia, in a sloop loaded with Indian corn &c. the vessel and cargo were taken into custody by the men of war in this harbour.

The above vessels, 'tis supposed, will be sent to Boston

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

Monday next the General Assembly of this Province meets here

In CONGRESS, June 12 1775.

AS the great governor of the world, by his supreme and universal Providence, not only conducts the course of nature with unerring wisdom and rectitude, but frequently influences the minds of men to serve the wise and gracious purposes of his providential Government; and it being at all times our indispensable Duty devoutly to acknowledge his superintending Providence, especially in times of impending danger and public calamity, to reverence and adore his immutable Justice, as well as to implore his merciful interposition for our deliverance;

This Congress therefore, considering the present critical, alarming, and calamitous state of these Colonies, do earnestly recommend, that THURSDAY, the 20th day of July next, be observed by the inhabitants of all the English Colonies on the Continent, as a day of public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that we may with united hearts and

voices unfeignedly confess and deplore our many sins, and offer up our joint supplications to the all wise, omnipotent, and merciful disposer of all events, humbly beseeching him to forgive our iniquities, to remove our present calamities, to avert those desolating judgments with which we are threatened, and to bless our rightful sovereign King GEORGE the third, and inspire him with wisdom to discern and pursue the true interest of all his subjects, that a speedy end may be put to the civil discord between Great Britain and the American Colonies, without further effusion of blood, and that the British nation may be influenced to regard the things that belong to her peace, before they are hid from her eyes; that these Colonies may be ever under the care and protection of a kind Providence, and be prospered in all their interests; that the divine blessing may descend and rest upon all our civil rulers, and upon the representatives of the people in their several Assemblies and Conventions, that they may be directed to wise and effectual measures for preserving the union, and securing the just rights and privileges of the Colonies; that virtue and true religion may revive and flourish throughout our land; and that America may soon behold a gracious interposition of Heaven for the redress of her many grievances, the restoration of her invaded rights, a reconciliation with the parent state, on terms constitutional and honourable to both; and that her civil and religious Privileges may be secured to the latest posterity: And it is recommended to Christians of all denominations to assemble for public worship, and to abstain from servile labour and recreations on said day.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

A true copy, Charles Thompson, Secretary.

To the oppressed Inhabitants of CANADA.

Friends and Countrymen,

ALARMED by the designs of an arbitrary Ministry to extirpate the Rights and Liberties of all America, a sense of common danger conspired with the dictates of humanity in urging us to call your attention, by our late Address, to this very important object.

Since the conclusion of the late war, we have been happy in considering you as fellow sufferers with us. As we were both entitled by the bounty of an indulgent Creator to Freedom, and being both devoted by the cruel edicts of a despotic Administration to common ruin, we perceived the fate of the Protestant and Catholic Colonies to be strongly linked together, and therefore invited you to join with us in resolving to be free, in rejecting with disdain the fetters of Slavery, however artfully polished.

We most sincerely condole with you on the arrival of that day in the course of which the sun could not shine on a single Freeman, in all your extensive dominion. Be assured that your unmerited degradation has engaged the most unfeigned pity of your sister Colonies; and we flatter ourselves you will not, by tamely bearing the yoke, suffer that pity to be supplanted by contempt.

When hardy attempts are made, to deprive men of rights bestowed by the Almighty—when avenues are cut through the most solemn compacts for the admission of despotism.—when the plighted faith of Government ceases to give security to loyal and dutiful subjects—and when the insidious stratagems and manœuvres of peace become more terrible than the most sanguine operations of war—it is high time for them to assert those rights, and with honest indignation oppose the torrent of oppression rushing in upon them.

By the introduction of your present form of Government, or rather form of tyranny, you and your wives and your children are made slaves. You have nothing that you can call your own, and all the fruits of your labour and industry may be taken from you, whenever any avaricious Governor and a rapacious Council may incline to demand them. You are liable, by their edicts, to be transported into foreign countries, to fight battles in which you have no interest, and to spill your blood in conflicts, from which neither honour or emolument can be derived; nay, the enjoyment of your very religion, on the present system, depends on a legislature, in which you have no share, and over which you have no control, and your Priests are exposed to expulsion, banishment and ruin, whenever their wealth and possessions furnish sufficient temptation. They cannot be sure that a virtuous Prince will always fill the throne; and should a wicked or a careless King concur with a wicked Ministry in extracting the treasure and strength of your country, it is impossible to conceive to what variety and to what extremes of wretchedness you may, under the present establishment, be reduced.

We are informed you have already been called upon to waste your lives in a contest with us; should you, by a compliance in this instance, assent to your new establishment, and a war break out with France, your wealth and your sons may be sent to perish in expeditions against their islands in the West Indies.

It cannot be presumed that these considerations will have no weight with you, or that you are so lost to all sense and honour. We can never believe that the present race of Canadians are so degenerated as to possess neither the spirit, the gallantry, or the courage of their ancestor. You certainly will not permit the infamy and disgrace of such pusillanimity to rest on your own heads, and the consequences of it on your children for ever.

We, for our parts, are determined to live free, or not at all, and are resolved that posterity shall never reproach us with having brought Slaves into the world.

Permit us again to repeat that we are your friends, not your enemies; and be not imposed upon by those who may endeavour to create animosities. The taking the fort and military stores at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and the armed vessels on the Lake, was dictated by the great law of self-preservation; they were intended to annoy us, and to cut off that friendly intercourse and communication which has hitherto subsisted between you and us: We hope it has given you no uneasiness, and you may rely on our assurances, that these Colonies will pursue no measures whatever, but such as friendship and a regard for our mutual safety and interest may suggest.

As our concern for your welfare entitles us to your friendship, we presume you will not by doing us injury, reduce us to the disagreeable necessity of treating you as enemies.

We yet entertain hopes of your uniting with us in the defence of our common Liberty, and there is yet reason to believe that should we join in imploring the attention of our Sovereign to the unmerited and unparalleled oppressions of his American subjects, he will at length be undeceived, and forbid a licentious Ministry any longer to riot in the ruins of the rights of mankind.

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

PARIS, April 11.

ORDERS have been issued to all the ports of this kingdom, prohibiting all commerce with the English colonies; and advertising those who shall attempt it, that it will be at their own hazard.

LONDON, April 3.

The seamen in the river are so afraid of an impress for the American service, that none of them sleep on board their vessels at night.

The stocks have fallen one per cent. since Monday, in consequence of some advices received from America.

April 4. The 22d, 40th, 44th, and 45th regiments of foot, that are to embark at Cork for North America, are to be landed at New York.

April 7. The troops going from Ireland are only part destined for Boston, the remainder are to go to New York.

If the Americans continue unanimous, and proceed as they have begun, the whole force of this island against them, is no more than a drop in the ocean. It must strike every man with horror, when he reflects but a moment on the subject of the dispute; nothing but the prerogative of one man, manifestly managed by a Stuart and his junto, a set of low, despicable wretches, whose existence is a disgrace to human nature.

If the North American plan of non-importation should be strictly observed, as there is all imaginable reason to believe it will, in what situation must our merchants, traders, manufacturers, and mechanics shortly be, when England is deprived of the annual advantages arising from the above exports?

April 23. It is reported, that on the landing of the General Officers who have sailed for America, a proclamation will be published throughout the provinces, inviting the Americans to deliver up their arms by a certain stipulated day, and that such of the Colonists as are afterwards proved to carry arms shall be deemed rebels, and be punished accordingly.

April 25. It is said that a certain great lady has expressed much uneasiness at a proposed exchange, which has given great umbrage to the Scotch favourite: She has declared it has given her great concern to see the attempts made to render her royal consort unpopular, but she will never give an assent to any measure that shall weaken her esteem among the people.

A correspondent calls the proposed bill for exchanging Somerset-house for Buckingham house, the Felton act, as intended to give a stab to a much beloved lady in Buckingham house.

Private advices from the Hague positively assure us that four Dutch vessels sailed from the Texel the first week in April, laden with arms, powder, and military stores. The cargoes were entered outwards for the coast of Africa, but there is not a person who knew of the assortment, particularly in the article of powder, that is not perfectly convinced that they are intended for the British American Colonies.

Government proposes that in future all Governors of Boston shall be the Commanders in Chief in America, for the time being, by which means both the civil and military system will be under one and the same arbitrary sway.

CORK, *April 17.* We are informed that the transports to take on board the 22d, 40th, 44th, and 45th regiments of foot, were to sail from the Downs last Friday for this port. When this embarkation for America is completed, there will remain about 5000 regular troops in Ireland, out of the 16,000 paid for by this poor taxed country.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, May 29.

"Our Committee have resolved no provisions shall be exported from hence, but what goes in vessels that had began to load the 24th inst. from which presume all trade will soon cease here, and from being a town of trade shall become a garrison town by provincials, as most are determined, and preparing to defend themselves."

Extract of a letter from Newport, Rhode Island, June 7.

"We inform you the exportation of provisions is stopped by an embargo laid on by act of government."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, June 13.

"A gentleman who last night came here from William-burg, which place he left on Friday last, brings an account of Lord Dunmore having the day before gone on board a man of war, at York, with his lady and family. The Assembly sent a deputation to invite him to return, and assured him of protection, but he refused, and pretends to be afraid of being assassinated.—He had dismissed the Indian hostages, and desired them to make the best of their way to their own country.—Two of them have since surrendered themselves, the other is not yet found."

Pot *and* Pearl Ashes,

WHEREAS an act of the General Assembly of this colony, was passed in the year 1766 for the prevention of frauds in the adulterations of pot and pearl ashes, whereby it was enacted,

"That every manufacturer, or original owner of any pot ash or pearl ash, made for sale, shall, upon each cask or vessel in which such pot ash or pearl ash shall be packed, cause the same to be branded with the first letter of his christian name, and with his surname at length; as also the name of the city, town, or district, in which such pot-ash or pearl ash was made; and every person offering to sell any pot-ash or pearl ash, (the cask or vessel in which the same is contained, not being branded as aforesaid,) shall forfeit and pay the same of five pounds"——and also,

"That any person who shall adulterate any pot-ash or pearl-ash, by mixing the same with any lime, Marle or salt, or any other matter foreign to the nature of those commodities, or by any other way or manner whatsoever and afterwards offer the same to sale, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds for each ton thereof; and so in proportion for any greater or smaller quantity of pot ash or pearl ash."

Which act has been revived and enforced by an act of the last sessions of the General assembly, and whereas, notwithstanding the said act, it frequently happens that pot and pearl ashes are brought to be inspected without any such brand marks as they are directed, and many frauds attempted:——I have therefore thought proper to publish the above extracts, with a view that no person may pretend ignorance of the law, and that their inattention thereto in future, will be properly noticed by

JOSEPH ALLICOCK,
Inspector of pot and pearl ash.

New-York, June 21 1775. 3w 7

June 16 1775.

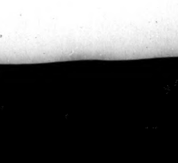
STOLEN OR STRAYED,

From the subscriber living near the court house, in Morris County, New Jersey.

A likely black horse with a star in his forehead, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, very skittish, when any one attempts to look into his mouth.

Any person who takes up the said horse, and returns him to me, shall be entitled to three dollars reward, besides reasonable charges; and if stolen, for securing the thief likewise, so that he may be brought to justice, to a reward of five pounds, New-York money paid by

94 97 JONATHAN BENJAMIN.



For Liverpool, and to touch at Cork.

THE SHIP

Duke of Leinster, Hugh Hamilton, master; will be ready for the sea in 15 days, having the greatest part of her cargoe engaged; good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Dennis M'Ready, in Wall-street, or the Captain on board, at Marston's wharf.

New-York, June 21. 3694 94

The Sloop Mississippi Packet,
William Chambers, Master,
Lying at Peck's Slip
For PENSACOLA AND MISSISSIPPI.

WILL sail, by the 20th July next.——For Freight, or Passage apply to Thomas Henderson, at Peck's Slip, or the master on board lying at Henderson's wharf, New-York. 949

Just published, and now selling by

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Bookseller opposite Mr Robert Gault's, in Maiden Lane.

Two Volumes Octavo, in neat Binding. Price Twenty Shillings, *Pennsylvania Currency.*

POLITICAL

DISQUISITIONS;

Or, an ENQUIRY into public ERRORS, DEFECTS, and ABUSES;

Illustrated by, and established upon facts and remarks, extracted from a variety of Authors, ancient and modern: Calculated to draw the timely attention of *Government* and *People* to a due consideration of the necessity, and the means of reforming those *Errors, Defects*, and *Abuses*; of restoring the *Constitution*, and saving the *State*.

By J. BURGH, GENTLEMAN;

Author of the Dignity of Human Nature, and other Works.

After treating of our duty to the *God*, it is proper to teach that which we owe to our *Country*. For our Country is, as it were, a *secondary* God, and the first and greatest *Parent*.—It is to be preferred to Parents, Wives, Children, Friends, and all things, the Gods only excepted.—And if our Country perishes, it is as impossible to save an *individual*, as to preserve one of the fingers of a mortified hand.

HERCULES

MEMORANDUM. *Subscribers who live in the country, are requested to send for their Books.*

To the ENCOURAGERS of this WORK.

SINCE the Proposals for printing an American Edition of the POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS, was laid before the public, the Author in London, hath published another Volume, being the third and last, with complete Indexes to the whole; which is the completion of this very useful and interesting Work; peculiarly necessary, at this time, for all the friends of Constitutional Liberty, whether Britons or Americans.—To accommodate those Gentlemen with complete Sets who were pleased to encourage this edition by Subscription—The Publishers, ROBERT BELL, of Third-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, of Front street, Philadelphia, are determined to print this third and last Volume, at the same price to Subscribers with each of the other Volumes, viz. *Ten Shillings*, Pennsylvania currency; although the English Edition, in three Volumes, is sold at *Forty two Shillings*.

N B. Those Gentlemen who intend to honour the Work with their Subscriptions, are requested to favour the Purchasers with their names; a list of which will be printed in the third and last Volume; because the price of the three Volumes (to Non Subscribers) will then be advanced to *Thirty-six Shillings*.

LANDS

To be SOLD for half price.

WHEREAS the north wind has blew up such a storm, that I foresee I shall soon be drove on the shore of eternity, and being desirous to settle all my affairs my self, and not trouble my friends, who perhaps will have enough to do with their own. I therefore propose to sell for half price, the following places, one Farm situate in New Marlborough precinct, in Ulster county, containing 130 acres of land; a good new frame house, 5 rooms and 3 fire places, a fine young orchard of about 100 trees; it is well meadow'd and timber'd, a suitable place for any tradesman, or trader, as the house stands at the meeting of four public roads, about two miles from Hudson's river. One other farm of about 300 acres, near the Wallkill, about 25 miles from Newburgh landing. There are on said land a good new block house, and some clear'd land: It is good plough land, of a rich soil. One other place about 4 miles from Hudson's river, in New Marlborough Precinct, containing 200 acres, a small house on it, and some cleared land. Another farm not far from the same place, containing 400 acres, with a good new house on it, and a considerable part cleared and fenced. The whole excellent plough and meadow land, not one acre of waste, or bad land on the whole. For further particulars, inquire of

New-Marlborough, STEPHEN CASE.
June 15th, 1775. 93 6

To all those Gentlemen above Albany, and elsewhere, who have for four years past received their news papers by the Albany post rider.

I SHOULD not at this time address myself to you in this sort were it not that I am now dismiss'd from the post office, and of course receive no pay there; and, I have, at the desire of several Gentlemen continued riding.—but finding it will bring me in debt, unless I am paid punctually for the news papers, both old some and new, These are therefore to request of all, to make immediate payment, either to the Printers, Rider, or the Stages where they are left, as they desire to receive their papers. All persons who want to send letters by the post to New-York, are desired to leave them at the widow Vernon's, at the King's Arms in Albany, where all letters will be received and given out, until times are settled; and in New-York, at the house of Joel Helmes, at the north river, near the ferry stairs. He rides on the west side of Hudson's river, and is every one's very

Humble servant, if well paid for it.

OLD ALBANY POST.

N B. Four shillings a year for postage of each news paper.

FURRS.

Thomas Andrew Hoog,

In the Broad way, opposite to John Van Cortlandt's, Esq.

HAS FOR SALE,

A parcel of Moose, Deer, Beaver and Otter, } Skins.

Likewise a neat assortment of dry goods, which he sells on the most reasonable terms, being determined not to raise his prices.—He has also genuine Harlem oyl, either by the dozen, or single bottle.

7694 97

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Merchants Coffee House,
At 12 o'Clock,
TO-MORROW,
23 Barrels of condemned FLOUR.

MADRID, April 10.

As it is no longer to be doubted but a speedy and solid peace will be concluded with the Emperor of Morocco, every body is much surprised that the fitting out ships of war still goes on with great diligence. The King has taken a foreign vessel into his service, and has laid an embargo on all the transports. Several regiments are actually marching toward our sea ports,

LONDON, May 1.

While the Jacobites under the term of Ministers were carrying through the House of Commons, in February last, *the Declaration of War* against our *fellow subjects*, the *Whigs in America* in the form of an Address to his Majesty, orders were sent to General Gage, to secure some of the leading men in Boston. When the Address had gone through all its formalities, positive orders were sent to General Gage, signed by a certain ———, to take up particular persons in Boston, and hang them up by a decree of a Council of War, as Rebels. By a private dispatch from the General, received a few days ago at St. James's, he acknowledges the receipt of the first orders, and declares, that so far from his being able to take up the persons mentioned, he looks upon himself only as a prisoner at large in Boston;——and that, if he was to attempt the execution of such orders, it is more than probable he should *never* write another letter. ——This intelligence has thrown the *blustering* North and his Tory crew into wonderful confusion.——His Jesuitical brother of a Secretary was heard to declare at his levee on Thursday last that he now believed the Americans *would* fight, which he never *thought* before.

May 2. By the last accounts from America there is too much reason to fear we shall hear of some bloody action by the next: The ministry themselves with the utmost *unconcern*, say, they expect it. But should so fatal an event happen, an event that would, in all probability tear the whole American continent for ever from the British Crown the ministry if there be any sense of honour or justice remaining in the nation or if the people have any just notions of their own interest, safety and well being, will have sufficient cause not to be quite so much *unconcerned*

May 4 We are informed from the country, of the sudden death of Mr. Humphry Cotes, who wound up his clock, cried out "It is all over with me!" and expired immediately in a fit. Dr. Schomberg was sent for but, alas! too late.

May 6 By letters from Cadiz by the last packet we are informed, that 200 transports were fitting out there manning with soldiers to join the rest of the fleet from Carthagena.

It is certain, that the Spaniards are aiming for war.

And it is as certain, that our want of sailors is such, that even our guard ships are 50 men deficient in their complement

The Spanish Ministry, on being questioned on account of the late armaments, have declined, it is said, to give an explicit answer; and reply generally, that their master is resolved to suit his armaments, both by sea and land, according to the present posture of affairs in Europe.

A report was very current yesterday at 'Change, that Jamaica was surprised by the Spaniards.

We are assured that the first act of hostility in America will be begun by government, as there are particular orders to secure the *Delegates*.

It may be depended on, that the Spaniards have at this time at Cadiz Carthagena, and Barcelona, above fifty men of war ready for sea at a day's warning.

A report was current last night, that advice was yesterday received, that an armed vessel having been appointed to cruise off Cadiz, the Spanish Commander at that port sent out a man of war, which took the English vessel, and carried her into the Bay.

A gentleman in the city has received a letter from Jamaica, which brings advice, that a Spanish man of war of 74 guns, commanded by Don Fernando, had taken an armed schooner and two merchant vessels belonging to Jamaica, and carried them into the Havannah. This account says, that Spanish men of war and frigates are continually making depredations on the English merchant ships in the West Indies, whom they plunder of what they think proper.

By the most authentic letters and narratives from America, we are told, that the Colonies are preparing to resist force by force. What shall we get if the King's army conquer? Absolutely nothing What shall we lose if the royal army is beaten?—Every thing! What a wretched politician must he be who puts every thing to the hazard where nothing can be gained?

WILLIAMSBURG, June 10.

In the night of Saturday the 3d instant some young men got into the public magazine in this city, intending to furnish themselves with arms, but were presently after surprised by the report of a gun, which was so artfully placed (said to be contrived by L—d D——e) that upon touching a string which was in their way, it went off, and wounded three persons, but not mortally; one of them is terribly hurt by several small balls that entered his arm and shoulder; another, by the loss of two fingers of his right hand, rendered incapable of following his profession for subsistence; the other wounded very slightly. There were two guns prepared for this horrid purpose, one of which was brought out next morning, and found to be double charged. On Monday a committee was appointed of the Hon. House of Burgesses to examine the state of the magazine, who have placed a guard over it, till measures shall be concerted for its better security.

CAMBRIDGE, June 25.

Within 2 or 3 days past, we are informed, 20 or 30 transports have arrived at Boston from England, with troops, military stores, horses &c. as a reinforcement to Thomas Gage, in order to enable him to prosecute his rebellious designs of subverting the legal Constitution of this Government.

It is said the number of troops arrived at Boston, with those expected, amount to about 3 or 4000.

Saturday last came to town from Philadelphia, escorted from thence under guard to General Wooster at Horse Neck, Ensign Moland, lately taken prisoner by Col. Arnold, on Lake Champlain, as mentioned in a former paper.

By a letter from Albany, to a gentleman in this town we are informed, that three Sachems had been at that place and declared their intentions of befriending the people of this country, in their military movements, provided they did not intertere with the safety of Col. Johnson and Capt. Clots, whom they meant to defend in duty to their father in law, General Johnson. Said letter also mentions, that Col. Johnston with his family, 14 battoes and 13 waggons, laden with goods and household furniture, were gone to Fort Stanwix; and that Col Johnson had summoned the Indians far and near, to meet him in general Congress at Oswego.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

We hear that on Monday last the Connecticut Forces, in the Neighbourhood of Greenwich, were reviewed by General Wooster; they are an exceeding fine Body of Men, and performed their Exercise and Evolutions with Spirit and Exactness, much to the Satisfaction of their Officers, a great Number of Gentlemen and Ladies, and a prodigious Concourse of the Inhabitants from that Province, as well as from New York.

A Gentleman that came in the Coach from Philadelphia, last Saturday Evening, informs us, That a Letter had been just received there from Virginia, acquainting them, That his Excellency Lord Dunmore, with all his Family had retired on board a Man of War in Consequence of some Guns that were fixed in such a Position in the Provincial Magazine there, that as soon as the Door was opened several went off and wounded three Men.

Saturday last an Express from Water-Town, passed thro' this City, in his Way to the Continental Congress: He left the Camp last Monday, and said some of the Trasports were arrived at Boston, from Cork; and that the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of General Gage's Army appeared to be in Motion.

Lately died in London, Mr. William Neat, an eminent American Merchant.

Yesterday was launched, a Ship built at Hobcaw, by Mr. Lemprie; she is called the Rabbet, and is supposed capable of carrying 1500 Barrels of Rice.

On Monday the 24th ult. put in here in distress, the Ship Baillies, Thomas Powell, Master, of and for Liverpool from Kingston in Jamaica. The Ship left the said Port the 4th of last Month, in Ballast, and on the 8th, about two o'Clock in the Morning, struck on a Reef of Rocks off the Grand Caimanas, where she received considerable Damage before she could be got off; and on the 10th had several Sails split and sprung her Foretopmast, Boltsprit and Jibboom. On the 8th, Captain Powell spoke with Captain Robert Martin, in the Snow Peggy, from Kingston for London, and delivered him Ten Thousand Dollars, the Property of Samuel Sands, and Co. of Liverpool.

On the 20th instant Christopher P. Yates, and John Malett, Esqrs. appear'd in our Provincial Congress, with certificate of their being chosen Deputies for the county of Tryon, and took their seats.

For Cumberland county. Col. John Hazeltine, Paul Spooner, William Williams, Esq;

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Carolina, to his friend in New-York.

"A vessel from Exeter brings advice, that the Algerines had declared war against Great Britain, and deprived the English Consul of his head. The express passed thro' Exeter just as the vessel was coming away."

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, May 30th, 1775, to a friend in this city.

"Here we are starving for bread and flour, and no hopes of redress,—and the ports in America being shut up, we are at a loss what to do."

Capt. Hastings, of the Rebecka and Frances, on the 26th May, lat. 45 long. 43, 50, spoke with the Talae, Capt. Ogilvie, from Jamaica, bound to London; and on the 4th June, lat. 43 3, long 57, with the Sally, Capt. Pym, in company with Capt. Robinson, all well.

The Cambridge paper of June 15 contains another Proclamation of Gen. Gage's, (too long for this paper) which is to the full, as curious, modest and sensible, as any of his former ones. He is extremely liberal to the Americans of epithets, which all people of common understandings, will think are justly applicable to himself and his followers; and that if the names only of the parties were reversed, there would have been a good deal of propriety in the Proclamation.

He assures the Americans, that if they will prove Traytors to their country, and submit to be slaves, (by laying down their arms) they shall all be pardoned, except Messrs. Samuel Adams and John Hancock

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated [illegible] 18

"We have arrived the ship Commerce, Price, from London, which he left the 28th April.—In my last I informed you that Capt. Montgomery was coming to your port full of dry goods—Capt. Price says he has none, but is taken up by Governor Tryon, to carry him over, and his baggage.

"Col. Washington is appointed by the Congress, commander in chief of all the troops in the associated Colonies.—Tuesday next he reviews our three battalions, and I believe he will set out on Thursday, to take the command to the eastward."

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 25, 1775.

"A steady friend to America called upon me this afternoon, to acquaint me with the following intelligence, communicated to him by ——— this day, which you may rely upon as a fact. The ——— said that Administration on Friday received advices from General Gage, to the 18th of March, wherein he acknowledges the receipt of the King's order to apprehend Messrs. Cushing, Adams, Hancock, &c. and send them over to England to be tried; but that the second orders, which were to hang them in Boston, he said the General had not then received. The General expressed his fears on the occasion, and in hopes of their being reversed he should delay the execution a while longer; because he must, if the orders were fulfilled, come to an engagement—the event of which, he had every reason to apprehend would be fatal to himself, and the King's troops; as the Massachusetts Government had at least 15 000 men, ready trained for the onset,—and besides, had every public and private road occupied by the militia, so as to prevent his marching into the country, and which were at the same time ready to facilitate any attempt against the army: On which unwelcome situation he earnestly wished for a reinforcement, if that disagreeable order must be effected. The General also wrote that the standard was hoisted by the people at Salem, and multitudes flock'd to it, which would not be the case, should the royal standard be erected——added, that he now believed America would carry their point—That many of the Administration were of the same mind, and sincerely wished they had pursued more gentle measures with the Colonies. He said Lord North was evidently uneasy, and that Government dreaded the news by the April packet—that they suppressed this intelligence from General Gage, because of the instant effect it would have on the stocks. He acknowledged the nation was ready for a Revolution, if any enterprising genius would step forth, and which would certainly be the case, if blood was ever drawn in America. He blames Hutchinson much, and says Administration charges him with duplicity, in telling them they ought to have been more active, and that they would have made the Massachusetts submit. To others, that Administration had gone much further than he advised: Be this as it may, he added that the King consults him, places a confidence in what he says, and has actually fixed his salary at 2000l. per annum *for life*, which had much chagrined some of the Administration, who ardently wish'd him given up, as a sacrifice to both countries.——My intelligencer wishes, if this letter should be published, that ——— name might be omitted as the information was confidential. I shall only add, that my country may be free if she will; and that she may have the virtue to play the man, is the aspiration of Sir, your most obedient servant."

Yesterday, we hear General Haldiman, who, it is reported, is re called to England, arrived here from Boston, and is on board the Asia man of war lying in this harbour.

We hear there are letters in town advising, that Col. Guy Johnson having been suspected of endeavouring to stir up the Indians against the Colonists, had incurred the resentment of the people near him, and that fearing the effects of it, he had retired into the Indian country.

Tuesday night a vessel arrived in a short passage from New London; we have the following important intelligence, in a letter from a gentleman at Norwich, to his friend in New-York.

SIR, Norwich, 19th June, 1775.

I Understand by Mr. David Trumbull, That by an Express from Cambridge, his Honour our Governor, has advice, that our people attempting to take possession of Bunker's Hill, and Dorchester Point, they were attacked by the regulars, shipping &c. Five men of war haul'd up at Charlestown, cover'd the landing of a body of men who drove our people from Bunker's Hill: That three Colonels in our service were wounded, Col. Gardner, mortally; how many are slain on either side, is uncertain.

This happened on Saturday about noon: At Charlestown, when the post came away, our people kept their ground and made a stand. how they have fared at Dorchester, we do not hear; General Putnam was safe when the Express came off; preparations were making for a general attack. Colonel Tyler must be on the march as soon as possible, without confusion; I shall procure teams as fast as I can, and have them to take in his baggage. Col Jabez Huntington desires I would dispatch an Express immediately, to have the troops forwarded; he sent orders in writing yesterday.

The following resolutions are reported to have passed in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, viz. immediately to strike a continental currency of two millions of dollars. To raise 15 000 more men, 5000 of whom to be stationed at New York—That Col. Washington was appointed commander in chief of the American forces, and was going to Boston with 1000 rifle men.

To the gentlemen of the Committee for receiving Donations for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston.

Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH the inhabitants of Georgia have unfortunately drawn on themselves the censure of her sister colonies, by not adopting those measures which the wisdom of the General Congress have pointed out, for the preservation of the Liberties of America; yet, we flatter, ourselves, you will believe there are many among us, who sincerely espouse the great cause contended for by you; and who ardently wish that the noble stand you have made in defence of these rights, which as men, and British subjects we are entitled to may be crowned with success. The distresses our brethren must unavoidably experience, by enforcement of the late acts of a cruel and vindictive ministry, deeply affect us. The unhappy division amongst us, hath hitherto prevented our contributing to their support; but have now the pleasure to transmit you, by the Julians, Capt Stringham, bound to New York, a small contribution of sixty three barrels of Rice, and one hundred and twenty two pounds sterling, in specie, under the care of John Eaton Le Conte, Esq; which we desire you will please to appropriate towards the relief of those who have lately left the town of Boston. We hope soon to be enabled by our friends, who reside at a distance from Savannah, to send you a further token of our regard for you, and those whose misfortunes must encrease, with the oppressive measures now pursued by administration, against America.

I have the honor, to be on behalf of the contributors.

Gentlemen,
your most obedient Servant.
W. JONES.

[The printer yesterday received a letter dated the 19th instant, from a correspondent of Newtown, in Connecticut, reminding him of a paper sent some time ago for publication, containing a subscription of 69 freeholders of that town, and 2 more are since added, who fully adopt the measures, recommended by the Continental Congress, and heartily unite with their brethren in all the Colonies, in defence of their rights and liberties. The printer acknowledges, that his extreme hurry of business, and receiving many more pieces than it is possible for him to publish, occasioned this among many more, to be omitted. nor can it be got in this week, but, according to request, we shall endeavour to insert it in our next.]

PETER Kettletas, Joseph Bull, Gabriel H. Ludlow, and Edward Laight, being appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, to examine Fishermens claims that have furnished this market with such fish as that Corporation thought fit to grant a bounty upon: Give this public notice, that they will attend at the house of Mr. Brock, on Friday, Monday, and Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, where all persons claiming are desired to attend, with their proof.

New York, 22d June, 1775. 94 94

POETS CORNER.

From the Pennsylvania Magazine, for May 1775.

The IRISHMAN's EPISTLE *to the Officers and Troops of Boston.*

BY my faith but I think ye're all makers of bulls.
With your brains in your breeches, your guns in you skulls,
Get home with your muskets, and put up your swords,
And look in your books for the meaning of words.
Ye see now, my honies, how much you're mistaken,
For CONCORD by *Oxford* can never be beaten.
How crazy you went out with your muskets all bright,
And thought to bewitchen the folks with the sight;
But when you got there how they powder'd your pomes,*
And all the way home how they pepper'd your bums,
And is it not, honies, a comical farce,
To be proud in the face, and be shot in the a—se?
Now come ye to think now they did not know how,
To be after their shenanks as smartly as you?
Why you see now, my honies, 'tis nothing at all,
But to pull at the trigger, and pop goes the ball.
And what have you got now, with all your designing,
But a town† without victuals to set down and dine in;
And to look on the ground, like a parcel of noodles.
And sing, how the Yankees have beaten their oddles?
I'm sure if you're wise, you'll make peace for a dinner,
For fasting and fighting will soon make you thinner.

PADDY.

* *Heads.* † *Boston.*

TO Cover at James Tredwell's in Flanders, county of Morris, and province of New Jersey, at 30*s.* proc. the season—*Goliah*, a most elegant English horse; he was bred in England, and got by old Sterling, one of the fleetest and most beautiful horses in the kingdom. *Goliah* is between 16 and 17 hands high, in every respect well formed, and possess in a remarkable degree, more fire and strength as well as more beauty spirit and figure, than any stallion in the country. His foals, like himself, are handsome, strong, and lively; and few horses have been imported into America, so well calculated to produce a hardy and useful breed.

Good pasture for mares and particular attendance.

THREE-PENCE per POUND,
GIVEN BY
JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.

☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper makers, by said Keating. 73—

To be SOLD,

THE times of a few indented SERVANTS, on board the ship Lilly, Capt. Thomas Cochran, just arrived from Glasgow. They will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.—Inquire on board the said ship, lying at Lupton's wharf. 93 6

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

On HUNTER's QUAY, has for Sale,

A FEW hampers of best London porter, old Madeira, Teneriffe, Frontinac, Malaga, and Red Port, Jamaica spirits, brandy, gruack, Scotch barley and Scotch herrings in kegs, rice, fig blue, and English cheese. Also,

A few Logs Square Timber. 93——

WILLIAM THORNE,
TAYLOR and SHOP KEEPER,

IS removed from smith's-Fly to Hanover-Square, the next door to Jacob Walton's, Esq. takes this method to inform his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he has for sale the following articles suitable for the summer season viz. Superfine broad cloths, white almicks, silk Damascus of various stripes, black sattinet sagathees, nankeens, black breeches patterns; white and brown buckrams, dowlas and Irish linens, with trimmings, &c. He will undertake to make middle sized men's clothes at the undermentioned prices, New York currency.

	£.	s	d
A plain suit superfine cloth		8	10
Ditto half trimmed ditto, —		9	10
Ditto full dress ditto, —		10	10
A coat and waistcoat superfine cloth		6	17
A single coat superfine cloth —		5	0
A thickset frock and waistcoat		4	4
A pair of best superfine worsted breeches		1	14
A pair of fine white jean ditto		1	8
A plain suit of livery, all cloth		6	10
A russian frock and waistcoat lined		3	4

Gentlemen who choose to employ him may depend on having their clothes done in the genteelest manner.

N. B. Last Saturday night, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, was stolen off his shop window, by some evil minded person unknown viz.

2 piece yellow strip'd Damascus, 33 yds value		£	13 0
3 piece dowlas, fine — —			3 15
2 piece white buckram — —			2 2
1 5 yard pattern jean for waistcoat —			1 4
1 remnant thickset, 1 remnant nankeen			0 15
		£	10 13

Whoever secures the goods, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid by the Public's obedient servant,

93 6 WILLIAM THORNE.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Monday the twenty-first instant, at two o'clock.

THAT well built house and lot of ground of John Cochran at Newark, about 40 rod from the church, on the East side of the Common—The house is 20 feet square, 3 rooms and 2 fire places on every, and good cellar; a shop separate from the house, 20 feet by 20 and a fire place, a good well, the best of water, and several kinds of good fruit trees. The lot contains about half an acre; the title and condition will be made known on the day and place of sale. 92 94.

TO BE SOLD, BY
MURRAY, SANSOM, and Co.

For Cash only, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD cloths, forest cloths and German serges, settinets, shalloons, tammies and durants; calimancoes, bombazeens, diveretts, mistinets, lustrings, brocades, satins, palongs, taffaries, broad and narrow Persians, silk and linen handkerchiefs; velvets, lastings, and drawboys; furniture and other callicoes, chintzes, thread, cotton and worsted hose, mens gloves, womens silk and leather gloves and mitts; Irish linens, checks, Moree gowns, coloured and white threads, lawn aprons and handkerchiefs; plain, spotted & figured, black & white gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, a large assortment of ribbons, wax and glass beads, castor and felt hats; counting diaper, and table cloths; an assortment of fans, blond and thread laces, sewing silk all colours; a variety of muslins, bed boats, scarf work and buttons, cap and apron tapes, striped ditto; silk sleeve Damasco, knee garters, shoe and quality bindings, worsted and hair shags, scotch carpeting, Hoole's and Goodwin's shoes; bibles and testaments, sheathing and writing paper, sealing-wax and wafers, blue and green rugs, clocks and watches.—A large assortment of saddlery; ditto of cream coloured ware; ditto of white flint glass ware, window glass, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9. An assortment of handsaws, axes, knives and forks, entrenching and penknives, [illegible]ttles, buttons, pewter, dancing and common wax, pitch, frying pans and brass kettles.—An assortment of jewellery; Jamaica spirits, West India and common rum, Muscovado and loaf sugar, pimento, coffee, indigo, snuff, tobacco, shot, [illegible], coppers, shoe and [illegible]leen, Indian dressed and leather and raccoon [illegible], a few new sloops, wool and cotton cards, Spanish brown, white lead and Venetian red, &c. &c. &c.

MURRAY, SANSOM, and Co. would take it as a particular favour, if all those whose accounts are due, would pay off the same. Those also who are indebted to Robert and John Murray, are requested to discharge their accounts. 93

WHEREAS Benjamin Sheldon, Benjamin Gardner, and Jabez Spencer, did make, and with their hands subscribe a certain writing, bearing date the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1773, and published the same twelve weeks successively in John Holt's New-York Journal, or the General Advertiser, and the New York Gazette and weekly Mercury, printed by Hugh Gaine, being two of the public news papers of this colony; which said writing is by the tenor thereof directed to all persons interested in the land hereafter mentioned, and saith,

THAT WHEREAS Stephen Van Rensselaer, late Lord and proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaerwick, in the county of Albany, deceased, did, in his life time, lay out and set apart, a certain tract of twelve thousand acres of land situated on the east side of Hudson's river, in the south east corner of the said Manor, known by the name of Stephen Town, being butted and bounded as follows, beginning at a black birch tree standing in the south boundary line of the said Manor, fifteen miles east by the needle from the south end of Beam Island in Hudson's river; and runs thence east by the needle four hundred chains, to a beech wood tree marked. Thence north twenty one degrees, east three hundred and thirty two chains, thence west by the needle three hundred and eighty one chains; thence south twenty three degrees and thirty minutes, west three hundred and thirty nine chains to the black birch tree first mentioned. And whereas five thousand acres, part of the said twelve thousand acres of land have been laid out and surveyed into fifty lots of one hundred acres each, being numbered from one to fifty.

AND WHEREAS the said Stephen Van Rensselaer did afterwards in his life time, to wit, by several indentures of lease and release, the lease bearing date the day before, and the release the twenty fourth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty five, grant, bargain sell, alien, release, and confirm unto James Gray, Samuel Brown, James Gray jun. David Pixley, Benjamin Willard, Jabaliel Worcebridge, Nathan Ball, Joseph Willard, Josiah Ball, Elijah Wilson, Phineas Whitney, Abel Rowe, Eli Pixley, Ebenezer Noble, Amos Beard, Jonathan Walker, Daniel Hubbard, David Noble, William Wright, Samuel Wilson, David Bass, and David Pixley, jun. and to each of their several heirs and assigns forever, each two of the said fifty lots of one hundred acres, as also two fiftieth parts of the said undivided lands in the said tract of twelve thousand acres, to be divided into fifty equal parts, of which said last mentioned undivided land we the subscribers were part owners; and did thereby give notice, that Daniel Hull, Daniel Denison, and Samuel Sherman, all of Little Hoosick, in the said Manor, persons not interested in the said land, pursuant to the several acts of this colony made for the partition of lands, are appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said undivided lands so released as aforesaid; and that the said Commissioners would meet on Wednesday the twelfth day of April then next, at the house of Othniel Gardner, inn keeper at Little Hoosick aforesaid, as by the said writing so published as aforesaid, relation being thereunto had may appear.

NOW THEREFORE, we the said Daniel Hull, Daniel Denison, and Samuel Sherman, Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid, hereby signify our appointment, and do Give Notice, that we will meet at the house of Jabez Spencer, in the said Stephen Town, Manor and county aforesaid, on the twenty fifth day of July next, to proceed on the said partition. And we desire all persons concerned to attend accordingly. Given under our hands at Albany, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1773. 99 4

DANIEL HULL,
DANIEL DENISON, } Commissioners.
SAMUEL SHERMAN,

The sixth year of this advertisement in this country concerning

WATCHES.

JOHN SIMNET, (*one of the first who brought the curious and useful manufacture to perfection,*) continues to repair and clean old watches, much cheaper and better than it was—and sells excellent new watches in gold, silver, metal, &c. which will require no expence, cleaning, or repairing, except glasses, and best glasses at 1*s.*

☞ Removed next door to the white coffee house, New-York, opposite to the Coffee-House, and lower corner of the bridge, a dial plate over the window. 93 —

A PERSON who is in every respect qualified, offers his service to any Gentleman, or set of Gentlemen in the country, to take charge of their youth; and instruct them, after the most approved methods in every essential branch of a complete English education.

As he can produce the most satisfactory testimonies of his ability and moral character, a genteel subsistance is expected.

Apply by letter, or otherwise, to C D at the Printer's. 99 6

New York, North Castle, May the 25, 1775.

I THE subscriber being now in actual confinement in my own house, do hereby notify my creditors of my intention to present a petition to the General Assembly of this colony, at their next meeting, for the benefit of an insolvent act: and to be discharged from my debts, agreeable to what law they shall be pleased to make in my favour.

99 6 JONADOD OGDEN.

Walter and Tho[s] Buchannan, and Co.

HAVE imported by the Brig Polly, from Christ[r] Brothers, and will be landed on Lupton's Wharf for sale, on moderate terms, 6 Gammons best RUM and SUGAR, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms, and take in payment, Flour, Wheat, Pot or Pearl Ashes and Cordel.

New York, June 7, 1775. 99 93.

THE Partnership of Rivington and Shober, Printers, being dissolved the first of May: The Subscribers carry on the Printing Business in all its branches, with accuracy and dispatch.—They have removed the Newest Printing Office higher up the same street, to the Queen's Head, a few doors from the Coffee House. They still be much obliged to their Employers, and endeavour to give them satisfaction.

FREDERICK SHOBER,
SAMUEL LOUDON.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BANCKER late of the City of New York, Merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt are hereby desired to make speedy payment: and those who have any just demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to

SARAH BANCKER Executrix.

Who has for sale at her Dwelling House opposite the Golden Key in Hanover Square, sundry European Goods belonging to the said estate, which will be sold reasonable *for Cash*—Among which are,

MArtinico quilting,	Fine Irish Linen,
Furniture Checks,	Plain Lawns,
Cotton Hollands,	Figured do.
Black Sattinets,	Flower'd Silk Gauze,
Bombazeen,	Plain cypress do.
Calicoes,	Border'd Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Scotch and other Handkerchiefs,	Coloured and white threads,
Sagathies,	Silk and leather gloves and mitts,
Tassie Cloths,	Silk Ray laces,
Garlempe,	Shirt and vest buttons,
Worsted and thread stockings,	Sewing silk and knee garters,
Plain and figured Jeans,	Bombazines, Persians,
Pillows, Thicksets,	Whips and black lace,
Black and cloth colour'd breeches patterns,	Fans, Gauzemon,
Camblets,	Table knives and forks,
Calimancoes,	Carpenters and Knives,
Tammies, Durants,	Bell bars and sundry
Shalloons, Ratteens,	other goods,
Grenadin Mureen,	

99 99.

MERVIN PERRY,
WATCH and CLOCK MAKER,

Living between the Fly market and Burling Slip, in the house that Lawyer James Rivington lately moved out of, opposite William Pell's, Painter, mends and repairs in the best manner and at the most reasonable rates.

MUSICAL, repeating, quarterly, chime, and common watch clocks repaired; horizontal, fusee, trunk, portable clocks; Days of the month, and common watches. He has to sell a genteel mahogany regulator, upon a construction different from the common sort.

He wants an ingenious lad as apprentice, that can be well recommended, where he will have an opportunity of learning to make movements, and to finish, being the requisite and necessary branches to make the complete workman.

Said Perry returns his thanks to the public and in particular to his friends in town and country, for their past favours and custom, and hopes to have a continuance of their favours as they may depend upon having their work done expeditiously, cheap, and with dispatch. 93 5

New York, June 6, 1775.

YESTERDAY morning ran away from the subscriber, living in New York, a German servant man, named HENRY HARMEL, about 28 years of age, a Sugar baker by trade, pretends to be a Bread baker, and says he understands Husbandry, and was imported in Capt. Ashtead from London, about three months ago.——He is about 5 feet 8 inches high well made, fair complexion, and black eyes; Had on when he absconded, a brown cut coat, waistcoat, and breeches, with yellow metal buttons in imitation of gunmills—took with him a brown Liverpool waistcoat, a shirt and four white shirts, a striped jacket cap and several other clothes.—Whoever secures the said Ram away, in any of his Majesty's Gaols shall have Three Pounds Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN VAN CORTLANDT.

93 99

TO BE LET,

THE first floor of a genteel house, neatly furnished, near the Coffee-House. Inquire of the Printer. 93—

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of John Roberts, an insolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the city of New York, being one of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, intitled, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors with respect to their persons; that he the said insolvent debtor has presented his petition to the honourable Daniel Horsmanden, and Thomas Jones, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the supreme court of judicature for the province of New-York, which petition, with the account and inventory annexed to the same, according to the directions of said act, and filed with the clerk of said court, for the inspection of his creditors,—and the said insolvent debtor, doth hereby notify his creditors, that he intends to apply to the said Judges, on Saturday the first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chief Justices chambers, Queen in Smith street, in said city for his discharge, agreeable to the directions of said act.

New York Gaol June 28, 1775. 91 4

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE
NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT constantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one sets out from Powles Hook ferry, opposite New-York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth street, between Market and Chesnut streets, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at or before sunrise; and meet at Princeton the same nights, where they exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; so as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each passenger in the coach, *thirty shillings*, and our passengers *twenty shillings*, proc. each passenger allowed to take 14lb. baggage, and above that, to pay *two pence* per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and sets out every Monday and Thursday morning, from Powles Hook ferry opposite New York, and from the sign of the Cross keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets, and meet at Princeton the same nights exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, so as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each passenger *twenty one shillings*, and goods as usual, only each passenger allowed 14lb. The passengers are desired to cross over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the stages set off early.

It is hoped that this very expensive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's most obliged servant, 82—

JOHN MERCEREAU.

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed in due form of law, by John Hudson, to me the Subscriber, bearing date the second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed to Sale at public Vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to the directions of an act of the legislature of the colony of New York, entitled, "an act for the more effectual registry of mortgages, and for securing the Purchasers of mortgaged estates," passed the 19th of March, 1774. All that certain piece or parcel of Land, Messuage or Tenement, situate, lying and being in the town of Goshen, in Orange county and province of New-York, being part of Lot No 6. in the original division of said town, and is bounded as follows, (that is to say) beginning at a stake with stones about it, standing on the north west side of the high way leading through said town, and runs thence south, forty three degrees, and forty five minutes, west thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north forty six degrees and fifteen minutes, west one hundred feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north, forty three degrees and forty five minutes, east thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence south, forty six degrees and fifteen minutes, east one hundred feet, to the place where it first began; containing three thousand square feet of land, whereon is a framed dwelling house with other improvements, all which will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, unless the principal money, together with the interest due thereon, and secured by the said mortgage, be paid and discharged before that time.

WILLIAM HUDSON.

Blooming-Grove, February, 23, 1775. } 78——1703

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and longer Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1694.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1775.

LONDON, *April* 4.

THE cabinet counsellors are much alarmed since the last advices from America, and seem extremely anxious to dive into the real disposition of the people; and for that reason some of them are determined to attend Guildhall to morrow incog. to observe the motion of the patriots.

Government has within these few days received extream bad news from America, which has thrown its ministers into the greatest consternation —It is said that the back settlements are all up in arms.

From Petersburg we have just received advice, that the Empress has given orders for 30 000 of her choicest troops to be in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice. A circumstance which has occasioned various conjectures.

It has been repeatedly said of late that a *well known person* was much distressed because his head servants were about to quit his service; but 'tis certain that the contrary is the truth. He has been long convinced that their regard for him has been much less than that for themselves, which was reason sufficient for him to be anxious to have a new set, of greater abilities. He has in vain tried many ways to compass this wish; but he finds he has trusted his power with them too long, for they are so combined together as to be too many for him. In vain he cries

Dominum cognoscite vestrum:

they have forgot his voice, and it is a language they do not understand. This naturally brings to mind the fate of Acteon, who was worried by his own hounds.

April 5. Lord Mansfield, whether he has been to be considered as a judge merely, or a minister, has, in either capacity, made good use of opportunities, he is worth 170,000l. and it is remarkable that he invests all of it in mortgages, not a shilling in the funds, which shews his opinion of their safety and their stability.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 14.

"A letter was lately sent to the commanding officers of *all* the regiments in this kingdom, strictly ordering that *no* officer whatever should *presume* to apply for leave to sell out.—What will the army become in a little while? Formerly, if an officer was guilty of a meanness that did not amount to a crime, his punishment was being obliged *to sell out*; but *now* it requires great interest, added to long service, to be allowed that indulgence. It is the opinion of those who are best acquainted with the service, that this new regulation is not only cruel, but impolitic: When an officer is once seized with the desire of retiring, that *spirit* for military glory which animated every individual during the late war, is totally lost.—But what can be expected!"

April 7. The Cabinet Council has lately taken a new turn more adverse to America than before. This is owing to Mr. Rigby's return to London; he speaks in the Council with great authority, and has brought over the majority of the ministry to be of his opinion; it is the great outline, that General Gage should be reinforced to 15,000, and that he should have positive orders, on the meeting of the Congress, to march to Philadelphia, and arrest that whole assembly, and send them prisoners to England. This is to bring the dispute to a speedy decision. [*Poor man!* HE HAS CAUGHT A TARTAR *in Boston, and* CANNOT GO *to perform this service.*]

Ships of force proper for a navy will be prohibited being built in any British ports for foreign powers, under very high penalties.

The French Court has given the most solemn assurances of not interfering in the disputes between Great Britain and the Colonies. *Opiates have often an evil tendency.*

On Thursday next, Parliament will adjourn for the holidays to the 26th. After which the King's debts are to be paid, and the budget to be opened. Also a vote of credit of one million, to be given to support the civil war in America.

April 8. Governor Gage's conduct is blamed, as being too inactive. The vessel that lately sailed for Boston, by order of government, and was wind bound for some time before she could sail, it is said by persons of good authority, has carried to him very extraordinary, as well as positive orders.

They write from St. Maloes, that two hundred sail of vessels, both large and small, are now fitting out in that single port for the Newfoundland fishery.

April 13. This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz. the bill to restrain the trade and commerce of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina. The bill to punish mutiny and desertion in the American colonies.

A squadron of men of war, all completely manned, with six months provisions on board, are ordered to be constantly at Spithead during the summer, to sail on the shortest notice wherever occasion may require.

Assistance to the Americans is rising from a new quarter; the following information may be depended upon.—A ship sailed from Stettin last month, loaded with small fire arms, gunpowder, ball, and accoutrements, thirty field pieces of a light construction, and eight General Officers who have served long in Germany, three of them are Messrs. Robeveils, Larasont, and Gurgenstein: The arms and ammunition are actually paid for by an American agent at Berlin, who went thither from Paris, but what the footing is upon which the officers go is only conjectured; they are Lutherans, and actually do not go upon mere hope of preferment. This must be a scheme of the Prussian Monarch's for disconcerting the Court of London, with whom he is upon the worst terms.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, April 8.

"In my last I informed you, that the ship Catherine, loaded with tobacco, had arrived at Dunkirk, directly from Virginia; this intelligence is confirmed, and it is said that ten more vessels are expected at Dunkirk from Virginia."

April 18. A bill is preparing to be laid before the two Houses, to enable his Majesty to appoint the Council in the several American colonies, where the right of choosing is at present vested in the Assembly.

It is asserted as a fact in the city, that letters from Spain give an account, that it is no longer a secret, that the court of Madrid have ordered a very considerable fleet to the West Indies, in order to attack some of the western Islands as soon as our troops are engaged with the Bostonians; at which time, the letters say, there is no doubt but they will become masters of some of them.

A report prevails, that the Parliament will not be prorogued but continued by short adjournments, till the event of the American Congress, which is to meet on the 9th of next month shall be known.

WATERTOWN, June 12.

It has been reported, that the honorable the Continental Congress have voted seventy thousand men for the common defence of the just rights and liberties of the American Colonies ——Also, the sum of three millions lawful money towards their support.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

Last Saturday morning the ship Minerva, Capt Forrest, arrived from Newry, which she left the 25th of April. By this vessel we learn, the troops were not sailed from Cork, and that it was expected part of them would be sent to Gibraltar, to reinforce that important garrison, the English Ambassador at Madrid not having received a satisfactory answer, when he interogated the Spanish Court about their very extraordinary military preparations, both by sea and land.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated April 15.

"There is now in this port, a very large fleet, consisting of 29 ships of war, (16 of which are of the line) and 80 sail of transports; their destination not certainly known. No merchant ship will be permitted to sail until the departure of this fleet, which is fixed the 25th instant."

By advices from Lisbon we understand the fleet is intended against the Moors, and that 40 000 troops will be embarked on board the transports.

Extract of 2 letters from London, dated the 5th and 10th of April.

We quality at the Court end despise the poor and the industrious, and are obliged now to inform the mob that their brethren in America are to be slaughtered by the large fleet and army now ready to sail against them. The people are kept in total ignorance of public affairs, and the wisdom of our Senators is to deceive those they are chose to protect.——There are to be 200 000l. added to the King's salary, with a present to pay his household debts of some thousands: when the budget opens, fine work how this money will be raised, and each common shop pay 10l. or 15l. sterling tax: Every thing is taxed but the public places of diversion, and they are so filled with people, so numerous, and cause so large a circulation of cash, that they are the only blessing the people think are left them, for they make the rich spend their money and the sharpers get it. All this is the wise people who are to have the collecting of your taxes, and to support this mode is the mighty preparations of war. Oh God! who beholds the inhabitants of the earth and hears the cries of the poor, who understands judgment and rules in righteousness, look on America and keep the land from being polluted with the sins of the mother country! Oh if I dare write what I wish you all to do —what you can do, and what Providence seems to intend you shall do!

If you submit all will be forever lost, a curse on your names, and your estates confiscated by those bills of attainder that are ready to pass against you.—'Tis impossible to discribe the ruin that is studied, the load of taxes, the number of placemen to be saddled on you: The land is to be confiscated, and the King an arbitrary monarch; he is determined to be arbitrary, and consults no one who will not encourage his universal sway: He lives retired, only three times a week, goes to the public diversions, pantheon, plays, operas, and has given 1500l. to an Italian singer. The young Prince is to go to house keeping this spring, and the men appointed to attend his levee are of such a complexion as forebodes evil.

"Four thousand of the new army, with Col. How, are to hoist the flag at New-York and stop all communication with New-England. If the fleet fails you must fight or be destroyed, for the Ministry are determined to destroy your trade, to ruin the growth of the colonies, and to stop all the blessings Heaven has given you. Get ready to fight, for nothing can save you but the power of the colonies and their own strength, and to America will England owe their liberty or be ruined. Several Gentlemen called on me and desired me to write to you to arm immediately, Get ready to receive 10 000 men and 400 sail, and you are to find provisions and pay them yourselves. New charters are ready now; for your money the soldiers have orders to fight; new cannon, guns, powder and ball for war and blood! The cry of blood is gone out against you!"

"Your fate now depends on the brave and spirited conduct of yourselves; you see the diabolical plot is deep laid against you, and by bribes and undue influence has obtained the late and the present acts for blocking up your trade, and taking those unwarrantable measures against the colonies and the sense of the people."

"This day will be remembered in history, for John Wilkes and the King to meet on such a solemn occasion, no less than the lives and property of all America and the whole English nation—Great will be the event of this day. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Liverymen, Recorder, Remembrancer, and city officers, all went in procession.—A copy of the King's answer is to be sent to you—This answer will rouse up the blood of the English, and all America will see that they must fight, and that they have no hopes left. The glory of Old England is no more! All is lost! God is about to move the kingdom—and soon, very soon the King will see his Counsellors have deceived him, and the people of England will not bear their insults.—The bank and the stocks will fall, as no trade is carried on with spirit until the spring, and now all begins to stop, all things in an uproar, the city is affronted, the people insulted, the island of Great Britain exposed to the French and Spaniards, no remittances from the merchants unsafe, the great expence

POETS

From the Pennsylvania

The IRISHMAN's EPIST
of A

BY my faith but I think
With your brains k
in you skulls,
Get home with your m
sweeds,
And look in your book
Ye see now, my honies,
For CONCORD by *disco*
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And thought to be fright
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bome,
And is it not, honies, a
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How come ye to think
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* *Heads.* † *Boston.*

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so well calculated
useful breed.
Good pasture
attendance.

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JOHN
FOR the best
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TO

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just arrived from
of on very reason
said ship, lying a

ROBERT
ON
A FEW hamper
Madeira, Te
Red Port, Jamaica Sp
barley and Scotch b
and English cheese
A few Logs Square

WILLIAM
TAYLOR and
IS removed from
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the public in general, t
lowing articles suitable f
Superfine broad cloths,
cus of various stripes,
kerms black breeches p
buckram, dowlas and
&c. He will undertake
clothes at the undermen
currency.
A plain suit superfine
Ditto half trimmed ditt
Ditto full dress ditto.
A coat and waistcoat
A single coat superfine
A thickset frock and w
A pair of best superfine
A pair of fine white j
A plain suit of livery.
A russian frock and w
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yds value
piece dowlas, fine
piece white hucka
remnant thickset
remnant nankeen

£ 20 13

Whoever secures the goods, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid by the Public's obedient servant,

93 6 WILLIAM THORNE.

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to keep up the war, together with fighting against their own people, and in the most unjust cause that ever disgraced a kingdom, all men of sense are astonished and tremble. —England has taken her last legal steps and done all they lawfully can do, and now depend on the Americans to help themselves, and on their own feelings, that the Americans will act like men of virtue and wisdom, and that all will oppose the greatest tyrant that ever yet was seen, who now is hardened Pharoah like.

"The Quakers in England have petitioned the King themselves as a people, and now attended the city petition; all in one voice against the Ministry, and are all faithful to the people in America. The Quakers are the most hearty in the cause, and see the dreadful consequences of a civil war. Our forefathers did not think that ever a King of England would break his oath and murder his subjects in cool blood, and take their money or rob his people, without giving them any opportunity to defend themselves but by the sword—This is dreadful, and dreadfully true.—May the God of our forefathers direct you so to defend your rights and property, as will teach us to depend on the justice of our cause, and the hearty love of our country, in full confidence of a compleat victory. This is the hearty prayer of thousands.

"The continual inquiries is, how will the colonies behave? Will they act like men? or are they such poltroons as Lord Sandwich said they were? In his speech in the House of Lords he said that the Americans are cowards, will not fight, are men of a mean spirit, dastardly poltroons, all noise and bully, that a few soldiers would soon make them submit—But God forbid that my worthy friends in America should add disgrace to ruin, and make the cause of God and man of no effect. The fleet is sailed or sailing, General Gage has drawn bills on the Treasury, 24 or 30 for secret services, to pay the tools of government in all the different colonies. Such bad policy must bring on ruin—Many of the hungry dependents on the King have asked for places, and you will not only have taxes to pay and a standing army set over you, but you will have all those vile cattle to maintain. You will have all your blessings taken away if you submit, but if you stand firmly out and demand your rights, and are determined to fight, the Ministry will be obliged to send you offers of peace, and make satisfaction for all the damage you have already sustained, and be glad of a reconciliation, for England cannot possibly live without you. The silence of the people was occasioned by fear of the bank, as the national debt is so great; but now the tobacco and oyl, and other revenues from America bring to England two millions; this is proved from the Custom house books, which the Chamberlain of London has been at the expence and trouble to collect and lay before the King——yet his heart is hardened like iron, and, as Pharaoh, he will drive his chariot into the German sea, not without a host of his Nobles to attend him."

The following Anecdote, we are assured, is authentic. It was communicated by a Gentleman from the neighbourhood of Boston.

An American soldier who had received a wound in his breast, in pursuing General Gage's troops on the 19th of April, supported his body against a tree. A brother soldier came up to him and offered him assistance, (said the wounded man) PURSUE THE ENEMY," with these words on his lips, he fell back and died —

A Gentleman who travelled lately through Connecticut, informs us, that he met with an old Gentlewoman who told him, that she had fitted out and sent five sons, and 12 grandsons to Boston, when she heard of the engagement between the Provincials and Regulars. The Gentleman asked her, if she did not shed a tear at parting with them? "No, (said she) I never parted with them with more pleasure." But suppose (said the Gentleman) they had all been killed, "I had rather (said the noble matron) this had been the case, than that ONE of them had come back a coward."

NEW-YORK, June 22.

The freeholders of Mecklingburg county, in Virginia, on the Governor, Lord Dunmore's conduct, in *privately stealing* away the colony gun powder, from the *public magazine* in Williamsburg, and the attempt to apologize for his conduct,

Resolved unanimously, that the removal of the gunpowder out of the public magazine, by express order of Lord Dunmore, is truly alarming; and that his excuse for such conduct, in his answer to the address of the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of Williamsburg, is unsatisfactory and evasive, and he has thereby forfeited all title to the confidence of the good people of this colony.

Equally spirited, and more explicit were the resolutions of several other counties on the same occasion—and in the county of Westmoreland their 4th resolution, contains the following just censure on the conduct of that small and least respectable part of the council, who gave their assent to the Governor's infamous proclamation.

4. That his Majesty's council, who advised the proclamation before mentioned, have not acted as they were bound to do from their station in government; which ought to have led them to be mediators between the first magistrate and the people, rather than to join in fixing an unjust and cruel stigma on their fellow subjects.

To be SOLD,

A BILL of Exchange, for Sixteen Pounds Sterling, payable in London.——For particulars, inquire of the Printer. 91 4

DAVID WOOLHAUPTER
INSTRUMENT MAKER,
In Fair street, opposite St. Paul's Church, New York,

MAKES and sells all sorts of DRUMS and FIFES—Drums made of Mahogany, curled Maple, and Beech wood, in the best and neatest manner, and has now a quantity ready made for sale—He also makes Clarinets, Hautboys, German and common Flutes, and all sorts of Instruments &c. 92 95

STOLEN or Strayed on Tuesday night the 30th of May last, from the subscriber, living in the County of Middlesex New-Jersey, a likely well made five year old Mare, fourteen hands high, her colour sorrel with a mixture of white, a strip of white down her face, and some on her off fore foot; she is a natural trotter, has a good carriage, and is full of spirits—Whoever takes up and returns the said Mare to the subscriber, or to Noah Marsh, Inn-keeper at Elizabeth-Town, or to Corbet Scudder near Westfield, or to the subscriber, shall have Five Dollars Reward, of either of the said persons to whom she shall be returned.

92 95 DAVID STEWART

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS on Saturday night the 3d Instant, the Store of the Subscribers in Elizabeth-Town, was broke open, and the following goods taken, viz. 8 or 10 pieces purple Callico, 1 piece Curtain Callico, white ground, large purple flowers, 3 or 4 pieces light Chints, 10 pieces Lawns and Cambricks, 1 dozen black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, 20 pieces Ribbons, half a piece black Satten, half a piece black Peelong, 1 piece Maccaroni printed Velvet, pink ground, figured with black, half a piece white Sarsenet, and a number of other goods, the particular articles of which cannot at present be ascertained. The above Reward will be paid to any person who discovers the perpetrators of this Robbery, so that the Goods may be found, and they convicted, by

JONATHAN MORRELL and Sons.

Elizabeth Town June 6 1775 92 95

STOLEN

YESTERDAY about 2 o'clock, from on board a Sloop lying at Burling's Slip, 150 dollars tied up in a leather bag, by HENRY LLOYD, an English man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, short curled black hair, and remarkable black eyes, a smart sensible man; had on a Sailor's short blue Jacket, and blue and white striped Trowsers.——Whoever takes up and secures the said THIEF in any Gaol, with all the Money and other Effects that shall be found with, or deposited by him in other hands, shall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward, besides all reasonable Charges.

92 95. STEPHEN THORP.

White Plains, West-Chester Gaol, June 8, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of *Philip Riche*, an insolvent debtor, confined in the Gaol at the White Plains, West Chester County, being one of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons;" that he the said insolvent debtor, has presented his petition to the Worshipful John Thomas, Jonathan Fowler, and Caleb Fowler, Esqrs. three of the Judges of the Inferior Court for said County of West-Chester;—which petition, together with his accounts, and inventory annexed to the same, are filed with the Clerk of the said Court, for the inspection of the Creditors aforesaid; and the said insolvent debtor, doth hereby notify his Creditors, that he intends to apply to the said Judges, or two of them, on Friday the 9th day of July next, at the Court House on the White Plains, West Chester, aforesaid, for his discharge, agreeable to the directions of the said Act. 92 95.

FRANCIS AND CAMPBELL,

HAVE opened the large commodious house lately occupied by Edward Bardin, the corner of Warren-Street, in the road to the Water Works, for the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen whose favours they may have the pleasure to receive; and for their agreeable reception, coffee, hot rolls, mead, cakes, and every other genteel entertainment is provided, whether for large or small companies: The long room and other appartments now fitted in the neatest manner, and that respectful attendance which they flatter themselves will give satisfaction.

N. B. The Queen's Head Tavern, near the Exchange, kept by said Francis and Campbell, as usual. 92 4.

John Laboyteaux,
TAYLOR,
At BEEKMAN's SLIP,
HAS FOR SALE,

A NEAT Assortment of superfine CLOTHS of the most fashionable colours now wore in London.——ALSO.

Fine mill'd drab cloths for watch coats,
Superfine Bath coatings,
Do. white and cloth coloured corderoys,
Do. spotted velluets,
Do. hair shag,
Scarlet, green, buff, white, and sky blue cassimir,
White and crimson feather'd velvet,
White jeans,
Elegant gold and silver mixed tambour waistcoats, on white, pea green, French gray, and buff chain tabby
White, crimson, and black chain tabby.
Rich black twilled silk, very neat for breeches.
Rich white silk flarett,
Do. white silk serge de soy,
Superfine white Dutch cord.
Do black princess fluff,
Do. silk and worsted breeches patterns,
Do. fustinets,
Do. rattinets and shaloons,
White and brown buckrams,

Black say, sagathees, collar velvets,
White and nankeen cotton twilt,
Brown Scotch Hollands,
Gold and silver spangle buttons,
Gold and silver basketdo.
Death head do.
Gilt and plated do.
Polished steel buttons, very neat,
Gold and silver ware vellum loops with spangled heads,
Gold and silver hat bands with buckles,
Gilt and silvered hooks and eyes.
Taylors sheers and irons,
Taylors notcher,
Best Whitechapel needles,
Tambour needles with cases,
Sewing silk,
Black four corded silk for embroidering,
Tambour silk and twist well sorted,
Scarf twist,
Nankeen and cloth coloured thread,
India neckcloths.

Likewise, a large and elegant assortment of gold and silver lace, among which are some half laces for hats.—Gold and silver spangled buttons and loops, gold and silver treble French chain, single do. gold and silver cord, gold and silver fleany, do. thread, do. vellum, rich gold and silver spangled Brandenburgh loops for gentlemen's clothes, gold and silver sprig tassels, gold and silver fringe ornamented with bullion knots for epaulets.——Any gentlemen that choose to have buttons made of the same cloth, can have them worked with pearl and spangle, with any sprig or flower, that he or they may choose, as neat as those made in London—He makes clergymen's and lawyer's gowns.

New-York, Golden-Hill, 16th May, 1775.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, a servant lad, named WILLIAM PHILLIPS, a Coopwainer by trade, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a fair and fresh complection, and has short straight hair, of a lightish colour. He had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, and took with him, a claret coloured coat, and a green double breasted waistcoat; a pair of nankeen breeches, also a pair of blue serge ditto, two new check shirts, and one white ditto; it is supposed that he is gone towards New-England. All persons, or masters of vessels, are forewarned not to harbour, or carry the said servant off, at their peril. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall have Five Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me

89— JOHN KING.

INOCULATION.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, that he continues with his usual Success to inoculate for the Small Pox in the most approved Method, at the pleasantly situated House, near the City of New-Brunswick, as formerly advertised in this Paper. The strictest Attention is given, and every Thing necessary provided, at a moderate and easy Rate, by the Public's most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN COCHRAN.

New-Brunswick, May 27th, 1775. 91 4

In a few Days will be Published, by
JOHN ANDERSON,
At Beekman's Slip, Price Six-pence,
THE
GROUP,
A FARCE:
As lately Acted, and to be Re-acted, to the Wonder of all superior Intelligences;

NIGH head quarters, at Amboyna. In two acts. Dramatis Personæ Lord chief justice Hazlerod. Judge Meagre. Brigadier Hatchell. Elias Humbug, Esq; Sir Sparrow Spendall. Col. Hector Mushroom. Beau Trumps. Dicks, the Publicans. Simple Sapling, Esq; Monsieur de Francois. Crusty Crowbar, Esq. Dupe—Secretary of State. Scribblerius Fribble. Commodore Bateau. Collaterals—a new made judge. Attended by a swarm of court sycophants, hungry harpies, and unprincipled danglers, collected from the neighbouring villages, hovering over the stage in the shape of locusts, led by the Massachusettensis in the form of a basilisk; the rear brought up by Proteus, bearing a torch in one hand and a powder flask in the other: The whole supported by a mighty army and navy, from Blunderland, for the laudable purpose of enslaving its best friends.

SCENE AT BOSTON.

FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL.

WHERE also are taught the useful and ornamental Sciences of Geography, ancient and modern History, Logic, &c. kept near Kingsbridge, within fifteen Miles of New-York, by the Rev. J. P. TETARD, late Minister of the Reformed French Church, in said City; who undertakes likewise to fit Pupils for College or any University. 87—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and longer Advertisements in the same Proportion.